

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

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NUMBER 42.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THIS SECTION OF THE STATE.

There being considerable interest manifested in business circles about the damage to crops, first, by the drought, then by the storm, last by the heavy rains, our reporter interviewed several business men of this city, and leading farmers of this section on yesterday.

We first met with Hon. Daniel L. Russell, the leading cotton farmer of the Cape Fear section. He said the crops in Brunswick were damaged very considerably, but could not say how much.

Hon. O. S. Hayes, of Robeson county, said that cotton and corn was cut off one-half, while the pea crop was entirely destroyed.

Mr. C. Stephens, of Onslow, was of the opinion that the damage would be, in his section of the state, one-third of all the crops.

Captain Jack Johnson, when asked about the condition of crops in Brunswick, held up both hands and said he was "blue" to give an estimate.

Mr. John F. Garrett, a very successful farmer of New Hanover—a large rice planter—stated that he had not been damaged any, but the loss generally would be an average of 25 per cent on corn, cotton, and rice.

Col. H. B. Short, of Columbus county, said that he had made careful inquiry about the condition of the crops in Columbus, and from reports from all sections of the county he felt perfectly safe in saying the damage to cotton was at least 50 per cent. Corn was very badly damaged, but not quite as much as cotton. His own loss would be at least one-half of his entire crop. He said the storm had done great damage to the trees, at places over half of the trees were blown down.

As the reporter was leaving the Colonel called out that there was one crop that would be full in Columbus. The reporter stopped to inquire what crop that was. When he was informed that Columbus would produce a full crop of sweet potatoes, as usual. The land is too poor for anything else, said the reporter, and edged behind the door, as a corn from the Colonel's boots.

Mr. Donald McKee, secretary of the Arkansas Works, which owns, also, a large rice plantation at Meads Bluff, Brunswick county, stated to the reporter that his loss on the rice crop would be at least one-third. Mr. McKee said he had recently passed through the center of the state, and from the appearance of the cotton everywhere, he estimated that the falling off would be at least 25 per cent, and also thought that the quality would be inferior to the cotton of 1882.

Thomas B. Russell, Esq., a brother of Judge Russell, who owns an extensive cotton farm in Robeson, right on the line of Richmond, reports that the cotton crop in Robeson and Richmond counties has been damaged at least one-half. He thinks that an average corn crop will be made in the two counties.

Mr. D. D. Southerland, late of Duplin county, stated to the reporter that he was in Duplin last week and made a careful investigation about the condition of the crops, and according to the very best information he could get there would not be more than a half crop of corn and cotton made in the county.

The merchants in this city who have correspondents in the country, give us their opinion as below:

Mr. Woody, of the firm of Woody & Currie, commission merchants, who deal very largely in cotton, said he did not think the damage to the cotton crop in eastern North Carolina and that portion of South Carolina contiguous to Wilmington, would be more than 25 per cent.

Col. Roger Moore thought the damage would be at least 50 per cent.

Mr. Owen Fennell felt very sure that the loss would prove at least half of the cotton crop.

Mr. R. W. Hicks said he had taken some pains to find out, and he estimated the damage at from 35 to 40 per cent.

Mr. A. A. Willard said the falling off would be about one third.

Mr. John C. Hyer said he was prepared to give an estimate. There would not be more than one-third of a crop of cotton made in this section of the state.

Mr. R. G. Worth, of the firm of Worth & Worth, who has a large number of correspondents in North and South Carolina, said there were so many opinions, and some of them so extravagant, that he could hardly give an estimate, but after conversing some time about the matter, he said he thought the shortage would be at least a third.

Mr. W. P. Oldham, who has been in the country, said from all he could see and the best information he could get, he thought the damage would be two-thirds to the entire crop in North and South Carolina.

It will be seen that the above information and estimates are from the leading farmers and cotton merchants of this city and section. Some of the estimate the falling off at 25 per cent, while others go as high as 60 per cent. After talking with them all, we believe it is safe to estimate the shortage in the cotton crop in this section and the portions of the two states contiguous to this city at 40 per cent. of the cotton crop and about 20 per cent. of the corn crop. When the quality of the cotton is brought in the damage will prove to be about 50 per cent.

City Items.

To Post Subscribers.

OFFICE OF THE POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25, 1883.
I have been employed by the Editor of the Post as mailing clerk of this paper, and I am determined that every subscriber shall have it, and I request those who fail to receive the paper promptly to notify the editor so the cause can be investigated. Every subscriber is entitled to the paper and I repeat that I am determined that they shall have it.

Respectfully,
JAMES B. DUDLEY,
Mailing Clerk.

Postmasters should comply with the law and notify the publishers of newspapers when subscribers fail to take the paper out of their respective post offices.

The steamer D. Murchison, Capt. Smith, which has been undergoing a thorough repairing, has resumed her place on the river again, leaving for Fayetteville Wednesday evening.

Mr. R. J. Jones, who has been attending the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, at Providence, R. I., and who also stopped for a short time at Boston, taking in the Exposition.

W. H. Scott and Lucy Elliott were before the Mayor Monday morning on the charge of fighting on the wharf near the foot of Mulberry street. The defendants were made to pay a fine of \$5 each or be locked up in the city prison for twenty days.

Rev. R. Raylos assisted by the Rev. John T. Farrow of this city, has been carrying on a protracted meeting at the church at Lake Chapel, Pender county. Considerable interest was manifested on the part of the people, twenty-two persons joined the church and was baptized.

Temperance men are getting up a boom in Wilmington. The Rechabites now have two tents of their order here and the membership is rapidly increasing. This is the only temperance order here now, and we are glad to see that they are awakening such an interest in the community.

Mr. W. G. Canady, of Onslow county, brought some very fine New River oysters here a few days ago to the order of Mr. James B. Hurgins, who purchased them for Fish Commissioner Worthington, who will forward them to the Boston Fair. The oysters were very large and from a cultivated garden.

Antone Petersen, a seaman employed on the Norwegian barque Sulistjerna, which has been lying at anchor below for the past two or three weeks, fell from one of the spars to the deck on Friday last and received severe injuries. He was brought to the city on a steamer the same evening and taken to the Marine Hospital.

Miss Amy M. Bradley, the accomplished Principal of the Tilsen Normal School, has returned from her visit to the north, where she has been spending her vacation since June, and will open her popular school on Monday next, the first of October. Children expecting to enter school are expected to be promptly on hand at 9 o'clock that morning.

A colored woman by the name of Bertha Hall, who has been acting strangely for some time past, went into a store on Saturday last and walked off with a cabbage. She was arrested for larceny, but afterwards discharged. It being shown that she was in the habit of going into stores and claiming that the Lord had told her she could have what she wanted. She has been pronounced insane.

The graded schools of this city, under the superintendence of Prof. M. C. Noble, will open on Monday next with a good attendance.

The Lykus.

We published a special from Smithville, last Friday morning, stating that the Lykus arrived inside Thursday night, when in fact the Lykus did not arrive until Sunday night. We looked upon the author of the communication as reliable, but it turns out that he gave us the information on what another person had told him. We try to make our news column reliable, and when a mistake is made it is on account of such errors as the above.

Two boys, sons of prominent citizens of Salisbury, who had run away from their homes, were here during the present week, and made an effort to ship on one or more of the freight vessels in port. They had a friend and companion in the person of one Alex. Chaffin, who formerly travelled for a short time with Robinson's circus, and who was at one time employed in a printing office in this city. The parents of the boys were notified of their whereabouts.

The steverores employed in stowing the cargo of cotton on the British steamship Woodside, at the upper compass, struck for better wages and a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight, but during the same afternoon a compromise was agreed to between their "boss" and themselves and they went to work again. Police were on hand to preserve order, but they were told that their services would not be needed, and the sequel proved that it was so.

Mr. Jack Earnest, who is to have charge of the Southern Telegraph office as manager, when the line is extended to Wilmington, was here on business a few days ago. He says the line will be built here via the C. C. Railroad, and the wires will probably reach us in about three months. It will come south from Norfolk, running through the counties of Gates, Hertford, Pitt, Martin, Lenoir, Duplin, Pender and New Hanover. Mr. Earnest was at one time connected with the Western Union office in this city.

Some of the people living in the vicinity of the county jail complain bitterly of the annoyances they have to experience on account of the noises with which their ears are almost constantly saluted, coming from the inmates of that institution. They think the jail ought to be located in a part of the city which is not so thickly settled. They claim that one city pound is also a nuisance and ought to be removed to a less frequented locality. Of course the matter will be taken under consideration immediately, if not sooner.

Sudden Death.
A colored man by the name of Moses Dunn died suddenly at W. H. Howe's plantation, formerly the Prigge place, near this city, on Saturday night last.

He asked permission of a woman named Holmes to stay in her house all night, as he was feeling unwell, and during the night the woman heard such a noise in the passage, where the man was passing the night, that she got frightened and went to a neighbor's house. The next morning the husband, who had been absent, came home early and found Dunn dead in the passage. Dr. Potter, who was summoned, was of the opinion that he died from some natural cause, and Coroner Jacobs declined to hold an inquest.

Major Duncan J. Devane.
This gentleman, who are exceedingly sorry to learn, has been indisposed for several days, so much so that he failed to attend the court at Smithville. He has a large practice in Brunswick county, being retained on one side or the other in nearly every civil suit now pending. Major Devane enjoys the proud distinction of being considered by his brethren at the bar as the best lawyer in this city. He is certainly one of the most popular attorneys in eastern North Carolina with the masses since the death of Col. Robt. Strange, and we but express the desire of this entire population when we wish him a speedy recovery.

Narrow Escape.
A colored stevedore, named Edward Thomas, made a very narrow escape from drowning on Monday morning last. He was along side of the British steamship Lykus, which was passing up the river, and cast loose from the vessel as she was passing the foot of Dock street, when the boat drifted into the vortex caused by the propeller before Thomas could get control of her and immediately capsized. Thomas clung to the bottom of the boat, but was in imminent danger of being struck on the head by the propeller. After getting free from this danger he still clinging to the boat and was finally rescued by parties in a boat which put off from the shore.

Ought to Have Swung.

Frale, who murdered Walker in Stanly county some months ago, and whose trial commenced at Concord, in Cabarrus county on Thursday last, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for 12 years.

The Journal-Observer says: "We hear that revenue officers were in Concord Saturday ready to take Fraley to Albany on the charge of illicit distilling, in case the jury had cleared him of the charge of murdering Walker. Solicitor Frank Osborne made a splendid speech for the prosecution and fairly covered himself with glory. Frank's friends in Charlotte will be glad to hear such good reports from him. He is creating a fine reputation at every court and is making the people of this district feel proud that they made him their solicitor. He is proving himself to be a capital solicitor and evil-doers will learn to look upon him with terror."

Telephone and Telegraph Poles

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Friday afternoon last to take into consideration the matter of the erection of telephone poles, with the view of regulating the same so that they will not be in the way. Resolutions were passed to that effect, requiring the poles to be erected immediately within the curb, or on a line with the outside of the curb, and in all cases in such position as to prevent the least obstruction to passage or traffic. The resolutions also require the W. U. Telegraph Company to have their poles conform to the same regulations. As some solace to the telephone and telegraphic companies, for the trouble they will have to undergo, it was resolved that no person shall be allowed to deface any of the poles referred to, by advertisements, printed or cut thereon or attached thereto in any manner.

Two Ocean Steamers.

It looks very much like Wilmington's shipping business was improving when we have two ocean steamships at one time lying at our wharves, besides the many coastwise steamers and sailing ships. We are informed by the Collector, Capt. Pennybacker, that another steamship is on the way here and will arrive within the next few days. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity and hope it is not temporary, but will prove only the beginning of a successful direct connection of this city with foreign countries. Why

our opinion, the merchants here can, if they will, provide cargoes of freight for the steamships to bring as well as cotton and naval stores for them to take away. We cannot compete with other American ports unless the vessels are loaded both ways, therefore our business men must have an eye to the import as well as the export trade. If they will do this, we have no doubt of the success of this business.

The Wilmington Firemen.
The reception tendered to the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company by the Howard Relief and Wilmington S. F. E. Companies, took place on Monday afternoon. The Hook and Ladder Company, with its new and handsome truck was escorted to the City Hall by the other two companies, where a speech of reception and congratulation was delivered by Chief Myers, of the fire department, who was followed by Mayor Hall, in response to loud calls, who spoke briefly, but earnestly and eloquently. Colonel Roger Moore was next called upon and delivered a stirring little speech, after which the procession was reformed and marched through a number of the principal streets, and finally drew up at the hall of the Little Giant Engine House, where a banquet was spread for them. Captain John Cowan delivered a short address of welcome, on behalf of the two engine companies, and then all partook of the splendid collation before them.

The Howard Relief and W. S. F. E. Companies had their engines in the procession, and the Hook and Ladder boys were dressed in their new uniforms, consisting of red shirts and dark pants, with helmet hats.

Advice to Mothers.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is far sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Try

LOCAL SHORTS.

We have had a series of very lovely days during the past week.

Crinoidal Court for this county meets next Monday. The docket is a light one.

Mayor Hall has had very few cases to try lately. Wilmington is a well behaved city.

Prof. Noble has returned home and is ready to open the graded schools on Monday.

James Hill, a small colored boy, was before Mayor Hall on Saturday last for throwing missiles on the streets.

Send now and subscribe for the Post. The cheapest paper for the amount of reading of any paper in the state.

Rev. Mr. Lide, an able minister from South Carolina, is to occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Sunday.

The German brig Diana Capt. Schroeder, which cleared from here on Friday, took out a cargo valued at \$29,606 80.

Capt. Nash E. Bunting, sleeping car conductor, has recently been transferred from the Savannah to the Washington district.

The schooner C. H. Macomber, which arrived here on Saturday, made the run from Boston to the Cape Fear bar in 3 days and 7 hours.

There had been another big rise in the river at last accounts, but it was again falling off slightly. Other streams tributary to the Cape Fear are on a big boom.

High tides have been causing much injury to the rice crop. Some of the wharves are under water every day, and cut rice along the line of the river is daily submerged.

The telephone exchange will be removed to the New Hanover Bank building on the first of October, the upper story of which will be just the thing for the purpose.

The interments in Oakdale Cemetery last week were one adult and four children; in Bellevue Cemetery one still-born infant, and in Pine Forest Cemetery one adult.

A deserter by the name of Oscar Bergeusen, employed on the Norwegian barque Sulistjerna, was arrested and lodged in jail on Tuesday last, to await a requisition from his captain.

Rev. S. H. Chester, of Mayesville, Ky., filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church on Sunday last, and was the guest of Charlotte that of the First Baptist church.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Geo. R. French, who is on a visit to Henderson, N. C., is improved in health and we hope to see him soon among his many friends in this city.

Mr. J. S. Ernest, formerly of the W. U. Telegraph office in this city, is to be manager of the Southern Telegraph Company's office here, which will probably be opened in about two months.

The Wilmington Library Association continues to increase in membership. Nine new members were received at the last meeting, making twenty four since the present directory went into office.

A colored man named Thomas Foy was arrested a few days ago for failing to list his poll-tax, and it afterwards came to light that he was a party who had been wanted for some time past on the charge of larceny.

Col. Edward Cantwell, formerly of Wilmington, but now of Charleston, delivered a lecture in the latter city, before the Historical Society, a few days ago, which is spoken of very highly. He is to repeat it in Atlanta.

The Danish barque Lovisa, which was cleared from this port for Humacao, P. R., on Monday last, by E. Kidder & Son, took out 150,739 feet of lumber, 66,650 shingles and 96 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,576.

The schooner Alice Hearn, Captain Flemming, which left here for Philadelphia on the 15th inst., returned on Saturday last, having sprung a leak during a gale of wind off Hatteras on the 15th inst. She was towed to the bar by the steamer Lone Star and then taken in tow by the tug Alpha, of this port. She was full of water and had to be discharged for repairs. She lost part of her deck load.

Postal Matters.
Postmaster Brink has been making another of those master strokes in the interest of the public, and for which he deserves the thanks of the community. The stamp office, money order office and registering office are now all separate and distinct and each is presided over by an accommodating and polite attendant, provided with all the conveniences necessary to promptness and dispatch. The Wilmington postoffice may now be said to be as conveniently arranged as any in the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH & 20TH

A large and attractive stock of

Dry Goods,
Oil Cloths and
Carpets.

Will be ready for the inspection of the public.

In the meantime we will close out ODDS and ENDS at such bargains as will attract.

A few Piece 50 cent Carpets will closed out at 37 1-2 cents per yard.

September 7-14
R. M. MCINTIRE

PERSONALS.

Rev. Benj. Robertson was in the city the past week.

Ex-Mayor Fishblade is expected home on Sunday night next.

Mr. DuBrutz Cutlar and family arrived home on yesterday.

The Raleigh Evening Visitor is a very pleasant visitor, and a lively one.

Sheriff Manning will be home soon to the gratification of his many friends.

Messrs. Brown & Roddick will move to their new stand about the middle of next week.

Mr. John A. Sutton, railway mail clerk on the C. C. Railroad, has been very sick, but is now very rapidly improving.

Maj. Charles M. Stedman and family, will return from Europe about the 12th of October. Mr. Thos. W. Strange will return about the same time.

Mr. Thos. E. Gilman of Onslow county, was in the city several days last week looking in splendid keeping. The grocerying in Onslow is evidently good.

Col. Thos. N. Cooper, the popular and efficient collector of Internal Revenue of the western district, has been in Washington for some days past on official business.

Mr. John Oldenbottle, has gone north to meet his wife who has been on a visit to Germany. He has entirely furnished his residence as a pleasant surprise to his wife.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson has been on his vessel at Newport. If any man can perform that pleasant duty handsomely it is Capt. Gabrielson.

Dr. John J. Mott, chairman of the Republican state committee is still in Kentucky. The North Carolina Democrats would be glad to have him to permanently locate out there.

Will the Goldboro Bulletin inform its readers whether Messrs. E. E. Smith Geo. T. Wasson and James H. Robinson are Republicans or Democrats? We happened to know that these men all favored Mr. Baker's appointment as Postmaster at Dudley, N. C.

The Federal District Court.

The following jurors were drawn for the fall term of the U. S. District Court by Mr. W. H. Shaw, clerk of the same. Court meets on the fifth Monday in October, but jurors will not be required to appear until the second day of the term, Tuesday, October 30th.

Duplin County—A R Middleton, Wells Boney, Lewis Herring, Friday Hill, R M Middleton, W R Bell, J W Brown, Irving Beaman.

Brunswick County—J W Davis, T J Mulford, Joseph Stansland, Robert McKenzie, Peter Bourk, J C Grimes, Geo W Swain, John McKenzie.

New Hanover County—Jos S Williams, Robert E Lee, Elvin Aris, Seth W Davis, R W Chadwick, Wm McLaurin, John B Berry, Alex Hostler, John R Sneed, E J Lilly, Jr, Thomas B Carr, E J Egan, Wm A French, John T Platt, J Well, Louis Nixon, D M Smith, Chas Murphy, Phil Pennell, J W Alderman, T B Lippitt, John F Garrett, Daniel C Davis, B P Harrison, John W Perdue, J H Durham, Saml G Northrop, Norwood Giles, James W Jackson, E Lilly, Louis P Davis, John M Clark, Aaron Kellogg, A R Black.

The British steamer Woodside, at the upper compass wharf, was visited by a large number of the curious ones on Sunday last, she is 270 feet long, being the largest vessel that ever visited this port.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Photographs.

IN ALL STYLES AND POSITIONS FIRST

CLASS WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. Copying carefully and neatly done. H. Greenhouse

Operator, Call up and see us. VanCuren's old stand. R. H. FREEMAN.

August 9-10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bids.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, OCTOBER 1st, 1883, at my Office for furnishing WINTER UNIFORMS for the City Police Force. Material to be of Gray Cloth—Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Style No. 39. Suit to consist of Sack Coat, double breasted; Vest and Pants. Workmanship and Trimmings to be first-class. City to furnish Buttons.

JOHN L. DUDLEY,

Sept 28-14 Chairman Com. on Police.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER CO., SUPERIOR COURT.

BAKOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Brook G. Empe, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary Holmes, Edward R. Dudley, S. B. Colson and wife, Sallie B. Colson, and others, Defendants.

IT being made to appear to my satisfaction that Edward R. Dudley and S. B. Colson and wife Sallie B. Colson are non-residents of this State, and cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, and that they are proper parties to this action, and have an interest in property in this State: Now these are to command the said Edward R. Dudley and S. B. Colson and wife Sallie B. Colson to appear at my office, in the city of Wilmington, on the day of November, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be rendered against them according to the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 15th day of September, A. D. 1883.

S. VANANRINGE,

Clerk Superior Court New Hanover Co. Sept. 15-17

A Brilliant Scheme.

THE DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

25,000 TICKETS—356 PRIZES

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

The purpose in view is the "improvement and extension" of that most important connecting link of the inland waters of Virginia and North Carolina.

The legality of the Lottery has been fairly tested and established before the court. It is the

MOST ATTRACTIVE SCHEME

ever yet placed before the public, and an examination of the detailed plan will show that it is far more favorable to the ticket holders than any other of similar character.

Capital Prize \$5,000.

CLASS A, TO BE DRAWN AT NORFOLK, VA., ON

Thursday, Nov. 22nd, 1883.

J. B. HORNBACH, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000 1

1 do 1,000 1

1 do 500 1

1 do 250 1

1 do 100 1

1 do 50 1

1 do 25 1

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1 do 1 1

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Speeches Delivered at Monteagle and Chautauqua.

PREFACE.

What I did say at Monteagle, Tennessee, August 2, and at Chautauqua, New York, August 17, August 20, and August 24, is contained in this publication. The first three speeches were written in full and delivered from the manuscript; the last—with Judge Tourgee's speech—was taken down by the reporter, and is here found as he wrote it out.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.
Oxford, Ga., Sept. 11, 1883.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

Delivered before the Southern Sunday-School Assembly, Monteagle, Tennessee, August 2, 1883.

There is nothing peculiar in the subject I am to discuss at this time. The education of a negro is the education of a human being. In its essential characteristics the human mind is the same in every race and in every age. When a negro child is taught that two and two are four, he learns just what a white child learns when he is taught the same proposition; the teacher uses the same faculties of mind in imparting the truth as to the sum of two and two. The two children use the same faculties in learning the truth; it means the same thing to them both. In further teaching and learning the methods may vary, but the variations will depend less on differences of race than on peculiarities of the individual. What is here advanced is so obviously true, that any human being trying to teach any other human being that two and two are four would naturally use the same method in conveying the truth of the statement, and would certainly expect the same result when the truth was once apprehended.

All this has nothing to do with the question: Which child learns most readily? Or with another question: Which child can learn most? If I were called on to answer these questions I would say, as to the first, the negro child of ordinary intelligence will apprehend that two and two are four as readily as a white child of ordinary intelligence. Except in the mind of a fool there is no more in this statement to excite prejudice than if one should affirm that a negro boy ten years old weighs as much as a white child ten years old, or that he can jump as far.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS THE START. As to the second question, I would answer in perfect frankness, I do not know how much either can learn, and that, therefore, I do not know which can learn most. If urged to answer the question which race, as we find them to-day in this country, is capable of the higher mental training and culture, I would answer, this is a very different question. For the capabilities of a race are the results not only of their original ethnic endowment, but of their ethnic history for many generations. As applied to these two races the condition of the problems of their education are not now equal, nor can they now be made equal; for the white race has fully two thousand years the start. The ethnic development of the Britons was higher before Julius Caesar than was the ethnic development of the African tribes from which our negro fellow-citizens were taken some generations ago. Nothing should less need proving than the doctrine here set forth. Any stock-breeder can expound to you the force that is in the law of heredity. Ask the wise men who breed race horses, Jersey cows, hunting dogs, or even canary birds. They attach great importance to pedigree, and they can tell you why.

NOBODY KNOWS.

I do not then propose to discuss the relative capacity of the two races; my theme is a very different one. Besides, I am not prepared to discuss that question; I do not know any man who is prepared to discuss it; neither race is so generally educated to furnish the necessary materials. As to the negro, nobody knows even his exact position. He is just begun.

Until recently he had no chance; to-day he has a small chance; till the Gospel and common sense have conquered the prejudices of us of the white race he will not have the best conditions for showing what he can do. Considering what small chance he has had and the short time in which he has been allowed to learn, his achievements seem to me to be most remarkable. But on this point I know very well that, as is usual where feeling enters into judgments, those who know the least from personal investigations will make the most dogmatic assertions and the most vehement denials.

The proposition that I am here to advocate is this, and this only: The negro in the United States ought to be educated.

THE FACT OF HIS HUMANITY.

He ought to be educated because he is a man. At this point I say nothing to those who deny the essential unity of the human race; I speak to those who do believe in that essential unity. For one, I believe in the essential unity of the race, and I believe in the brotherhood of the race. I believe, therefore, in all brotherly help and service wherever and however I find any human being. For the very same reasons that I believe in sending the Gospel, and the Christian civilization that goes with it, to China, I believe in giving Christian education to the negroes in America. And lest, by some possibility, there should be some misapprehension as to the truth I hold, let me say: I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to the negroes for the same reason that I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to white people—that is, because they are alike human beings, and by natural, God-given right should have the best opportunity. God's providence allows them for becoming all that they are capable of becoming. So long as I believe in Jesus Christ and His Gospel, I cannot stand upon a lower platform than this. I think I know what He would say on this subject. It is He who spoke of himself as "the Son of Man"—the brother of every man; it is He who gave us the parable of the Good Samaritan and the Sermon on the Mount; it is He who lived for all men and died for all men; it is He who will tell us how to discuss and answer questions that involve the rights and needs and destinies of human beings. People who have opinions, whether he uses it or designing white men use it.

THE KEYS OF KNOWLEDGE TO EVERY CHILD.

At this point I offer all I care to say at this time as to the extent to which the negro's education should be carried. He should have opportunity to learn all that he can learn, because he has the right that God gave him, when He made him, to become as much of a man and as truly a man as his nature allows. This right he has in virtue of his humanity—right cannot be diviner. How much he can learn, of what developments he is capable, we to-day do not know, our children will not know, for the education of a race implies the education of generations. But individuals of the negro race have done enough in the matter of advanced education; hundreds of thousands of them have done enough in the matter of elementary education, to put to flight utterly the theories and arguments that a generation ago we of the white race, with few exceptions, accepted as the final orthodox philosophy on this subject.

"THE THREE R'S."

As a practical question I would say: Every child in this country, white and black, should have from Government, an equal chance for elementary education. I believe in what Americans mean by the common school.

There should be schools enough to give to every child the rudiments of learning; if you please, the "three R's." And these should be good enough to teach the rudiments thoroughly. Such schools there must be if the children of the Republic are to be

educated; if they are to reach the case they must be backed by the Government. To accomplish their end, wisely, justly, efficiently, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the school funds, without distinction of race. I rejoice that every State in this Union—does now, in principle at least, use its school fund without distinction of race, so that in the opportunities of elementary education there may be justice to both races.

What comes after this universal elementary education? The answer is simple and to me obvious; whatever individual capacity, aided by the benevolence of good men and the wise enterprise of the churches makes possible. Give them all, black and white, the keys of knowledge and then let them unlock as many doors as they can. I pity the coward who is afraid to give a human being this chance. Little danger is there that any race will rise too high, that any individual of any race will learn too much truth. There is no danger more remote than the danger of over-education; there is no danger more imminent than the danger of under-education and false education. And there is no part of the civilized world that at this time has greater need to concern itself with the social and political and moral perils that lurk in widespread ignorance than our own well beloved and fair sunny South of the year 1883.

ARGUMENT ON THE LOWER PLANE.

With not a few persons of good business faculty and shrewd worldly wisdom, it often happens that an argument on the lower plane of policy goes much farther than an argument on the higher plane of truth and right. They are prone to forget that there is no wise policy that is against right, and that while God reigns there cannot be.

I will offer the argument on the lower plane. The negro is here and here to stay. He is a citizen armed with that thunderbolt of political power, the ballot. That it was given to him unwisely because that would develop in him a wise conscience as to the use of it; that as a rule he is unfit to be a voter—all this I understand fairly well. But this is not the subject to discuss at this time. He is a citizen, he is a voter. In some States he is in the majority; in every Southern State he is a tremendous power—a power, whether he uses it or designing white men use it. It is about time to consider facts. His citizenship is a fact and his presence here is a fact. There are now at least seven millions of negroes in this country; nearly all of them are in the Southern States. They increase rapidly and steadily faster than the white race. Some writers have attempted, with small success, to impeach the United States censuses. This much may be said on this point; these tables are the highest authority we have on this subject.

TEN TIMES IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

What do the census tables show? Thoughtful men will consider the answer to the question. The increase in the total population of the United States from 1870 to 1880 was 30.06 per cent; the increase of the white race, aided enormously by foreign immigration, was 28.82 per cent; the increase of the negro population, unaided by foreign immigration, was 34.78 per cent.

Some writers, of name and position, have endeavored to break the force of these figures by calling in question the accuracy of the census tables and by seeking, in the comparison of longer periods, as from 1840 to 1880 and from 1860 to 1880, to prove a smaller percentage of increase. One good man has offered his personal observation against the conclusions of the census of 1880.

If they want the best test for comparison let them try ten decades instead of two sets of two. One hundred years ago there were in this country about 700,000 negroes; now there are 7,000,000. That is, they have multiplied ten times in a century. How many will there be in 1990?

A man who does not know that

DOES NOT KNOW ENOUGH TO BE ARGUED WITH.

The illiterate vote of the Southern States is simply appalling, and the illiterate vote is increasing. From 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of illiterate votes in the Southern States of nearly two hundred thousand. Figures may not be interesting to a mixed audience, but they are sometimes very instructive. I will give you a few of the illiterate vote of our section of the Union.

In Georgia the illiterate white vote in 1870 was 21,899; in 1880, 28,671; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 100,551; in 1880, 116,518. In Kentucky the white illiterate vote in 1870 was 43,826; in 1880, 54,956; the negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 37,899; in 1880, 43,117. In Tennessee the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,513; in 1880, 46,948; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 55,938; in 1880, 58,601. In Texas the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 17,505; in 1880, 33,085; the negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 47,255; in 1880, 59,606. It has increased in every one of these States.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE SCARED.

Let those philosophers who think that "education spoils the poor for laborers" take heart. The uneducated adults among the whites and blacks in the South increase in numbers. If ignorance makes better laborers there has been great advance in our industrial resources since 1870. There were among us nearly two hundred thousand more grown men who could neither read nor write in 1880 than in 1870. Alas, there are more illiterate women than illiterate men. Doubtless 1880 would show still farther progress—downward.

THE VOTES OF IGNORANCE.

Surely it cannot be necessary before this assembly to point out the perils to our institutions involved in this large and increasing illiterate vote.

How are the votes of ignorant men determined? 1. In small part by the counsels of the wise and good citizen. I say in small part for the bad and designing demagogue has more power over the ignorant vote than has the good and unselfish patriot. 2. The votes of the ignorant are largely determined by prejudice. Out of prejudice proceed conflicts and all manner of social and political wrongs. 3. The votes of the ignorant are largely influenced by bribes, offered in one form or another. And this means fraud and corruption without end and bottomless. The worst thing about this huge illiterate vote is not the incapacity of the voters to use their ballots wisely; the worst thing about it is this: ignorance fits them exactly to become the tools of corrupt men of superior intelligence. With an illiterate vote large enough to hold the balance of power elections are, for the most part, dictated by demagogues and manipulated by villains. It is left to intelligent, industrious and honest citizens to settle the costs of corrupt government.

THEY SAY, "TEACH HIM MORALS."

I am not unacquainted with the answer to all this as a plea for the education of the negro. "Book-learning" we are gravely informed, "is not sufficient; the negro needs education in morals." This is true, and true as to the negro because true as to all other men. But will sensible men seriously urge the negro's education in morals as an objection to his education in books? Is book-knowledge, then, in itself unfavorable to good morals? Is ignorance the mother of devotion and the nurse of religion? Then recall the fierce Arabs who put torch to the library of Alexandria and hid them burn down their colleges and school-houses; hid them destroy your books and stop your busy press forever. Then, stop all thinking—vegetate and die.

It is unmitigated nonsense—this miserable pretense of reasoning that since the negro does need betterment in his morals the school-house is not good for him. A most significant fact may be mentioned at this point: The

only white people in this country who are expending either much service or much money in the effort to improve the negro's morals are also the people who are expending most money and service in the endeavor to teach him the knowledge of books. It is also true that those who have the most to say about the negro's need of education in morals, as a reason for not educating him in books, are precisely the people who are not doing anything of consequence to educate him in anything. To a plain man there seems to be a degree of sham and cant in their talk.

FOUR ROOT OBJECTIONS.

The objections to the negro's education that controls men's opinions have their origin in four roots, closely united.

1. In ignorance; there are not a few who are, at bottom, opposed to all education.
2. In stinginess; multiplied thousands deny their own children education because it costs money. Money is their god. There are some white men in this country who, by some sad mischance, are both fathers of families and the owners of good properties, but they are too mean and too near barbarism to educate their children. They are traitors to their sacred trust of fatherhood and a disgrace to the human race. And as to public schools, in which the children of the poor may be taught the rudiments of education, objection, with most people, would close—if it cost them nothing. I have yet to meet one man who opposed the schools somebody else's money paid for—unless from a sentiment worse than avarice.
3. In prejudice—prejudice against the negro because he is a negro. Avarice is a mean spirit, but this sort of prejudice is meaner. It is cowardly and ignoble; it is, root and branch, utterly unchristian. If any think that my language is too strong, let them test their prejudices. Take them to Jesus Christ and ask Him to approve them. Test them in the light of the Sermon on the Mount and of the Judgment Day. How mean they look in that light!
4. In apprehensions that appeal to two classes of fear:

(1.) The apprehension that the education of the negro will spoil him as a laborer. I know what I am talking about when I say that this fear is at the bottom of much of the current opposition to the education of the negro. I go among the people and keep my eyes and ears open.

"BOSSISM."

If the argument that supports this apprehension be worth anything it proves too much, for it is just as good as an argument against the education of the poor whites. Education will as certainly spoil them for laborers. The spirit that is capable of such an objection to the education of the poor of any race is selfish, cowardly and essentially mean. It is worthy only of the Dark Ages. It is at bottom a plea for the tyranny of "bossism." Put into form it says this: "I am, by virtue of money, or shrewdness, or learning a sort of 'boss' among my fellow-men; I must keep them in ignorance that I may keep them down and be better able to play the 'boss'."

But there is nothing in the argument; it is false all through. For no man is better for anything in the world to be done because he is ignorant. A trained dog is better than a wild dog. Ignorance is not a qualification for anything that God intended man to do. It is first, last and all the time disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies it; every law of political economy condemns it; the history of the human race repudiates it.

Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do in this world. And were it otherwise, what right, before God, has one human being to keep another human being in ignorance in order to keep him in slavery? These questions go to the bottom, and we must go to the bottom in setting questions of rights and wrongs between man and his fellow-men.

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

What is history good for ex-

cept to teach us by its examples? If history teaches anything it teaches that no social, or labor, or national, or race problem was ever yet fully solved by mere repression—by merely trying to keep human beings down. It is in our times seen at its best and worst in Europe; it is the Russian system. It fails always and everywhere; there is in it dynamite and death and hell. It must fail, for in its very heart it is tyranny, and the eternal powers are against it.

A NEEDLESS SCARE.

(2.) With some there is opposition to the education of the negro from a vague fear of something that is called "social equality." Just now the poor negro is in a place where "two seas meet." There are two classes of extremists: One is in mortal terror lest the negro should become somebody; the other is morbidly anxious that he should assert claims to what he is in no wise fitted for. If between the two he does not lose his balance he will deserve the respect of both. There never was in this world, in any nation or community, such a thing as social equality, and there never will be. The social spheres arrange themselves to suit themselves, and no laws promulgated by State or church will change the social affinities and natural selections of men. Men choose the circles for which they have affinity, seek the companionships they prefer, and find the places that are suited to them.

After all it would be well to remember that the great and good and wise God reigns among men, that He will reign when we are all gone from this world, and that He has more concern about the welfare of men than they can have about themselves, and that He who has ruled in the history of the nations since the beginning of the world has purposes of His own which, in His own good time, He will work out in blessings to the whole race of man.

Conscience is wiser than reason. When we cannot know what in the world's sense is politic, we can always know what in God's sense of things is right. Everywhere and forever the right thing is the politic thing.

THE QUESTION NOW.

But the question is no longer a question as to what we prefer; it is now a question as to what can be done. These millions are here among us; they are citizens; they are voters—taking part in the government of this whole nation. When a man of sense can't have his own way he will seek the next best thing he can get. It may well be that we would not choose that the conditions of our very difficult problem should be what they are. But they are what they are. Only fools have contempt for facts. It is not in the providence of God left to us to choose our own problem; it is ours to accept facts and to do the very best we can. Nor is it any longer a question whether the negro will be educated. That work was begun before Appomattox; it has been going on ever since; it is now being pushed with more vigor than ever before. Of this we may be sure; the negro will, sooner or later, be educated. The State Governments recognize him in the public school administration; Northern liberality has spent more than twenty millions of dollars in the South since the surrender of the Confederate cause for the education of the negro. With our approval or without it this work will go on, and it ought to go on. I thank God for those who have carried it on thus far; for the liberal men and women who have given great sums of money, and for the devoted men and women who have given their personal service. That some cranks and marplots have appeared among them in the course of twenty years is no more an argument against the great work itself than is the discovery of an occasional hypocrite and scoundrel in the pulpit an argument against Christianity.

During some of the time that this work has been going on in our midst its promoters have had little countenance or encourage-

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1883

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Forest fires are doing great damage in California.

Dallas, Texas, had a \$16,000 fire on Wednesday.

Christine Nelson sailed from Liverpool for New York on Sunday last.

At Meir, on the Rio Grande, a fever has appeared which is fatal in every case.

Yellow fever still prevails to a frightful extent in Guaymas and Mazatlan, Mexico.

Rev. J. J. Keene, Bishop of Richmond, has just arrived home from Europe.

Ex-Poetmaster James and Ex-Mayor Grace were given a banquet in London recently.

Russia is making extensive war preparations along the German and Austrian frontiers.

Polk county, Florida, will probably gather 5,000,000 oranges from 10,000 trees this season.

Thomas Johnson, a young farmer near Salem, Indiana, has been murdered.

Gen. Sherman will turn over the command of the army to Gen. Sheridan on the 1st of November.

The town of Benson, in Arizona, was burned a few nights ago. Loss \$70,000. Insurance \$20,000.

Mrs. Edwin Adams, the widow of the famous actor, is dying of paralysis at her home at Long Branch.

The Massachusetts Greenback Convention on Tuesday unanimously nominated Ben. Butler for Governor.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention, which met at Springfield, re-nominated Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor.

A grain elevator at Buffalo, New York, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss on building \$100,000 and on grain \$107,000.

A terrible hurricane occurred at Nassau on the 8th inst. Many houses were blown down, fifty vessels were wrecked and sixty lives were lost.

Gen. McDowell, lately commander of the military division of the Pacific, was seriously injured a few days ago by being thrown from his buggy at San Francisco.

The postmaster at New Orleans has been enjoined from refusing to deliver mails to the New Orleans National Bank on the ground that it is the agent of a lottery.

The Colored National convention is in session at Louisville. A resolution endorsing President Arthur has been introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Later advices in reference to the late hurricane at Nassau puts the loss of life at 53. The steamer Carlton, owned by Nassau for Maguay, was sunk and twelve persons drowned.

John A. Feehey, an Irishman, attempted to assassinate the British Consul at New York on Tuesday last, by firing two shots at him from a revolver. He was arrested and is believed to be of unsound mind.

At a theatre in St. Louis on Friday night last a young man named Richard Whalen shot at Miss Hart, an actress, missing her, and then blew his own brains out. She had refused to accept a present from him.

The bodies of two colored men, named John Jones and David Fitzgerald, were found horribly mutilated on Wednesday morning, on the track of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in Virginia. It is supposed they were murdered and then placed on the track to hide the crime.

Pender.

DEAR POST:—I was a little surprised to see the article in your last issue, signed "More Anon," purporting to come from a Republican. I am surprised that any honest man, as Republicans generally are, should oppose, indirectly or otherwise, an effort to bring to justice a set of reckless fellows such as now manage Pender county. Those worthies have taken the bit in their teeth and defy the people, the constitution and the laws, and thereby work a great hardship upon the honest men of all parties. Those wrongs have existed a long time; they were called to the attention of the Democratic justice of the peace as far back as 1880, when a committee was appointed, on motion of W. W. Larkins, to find out who got a little over \$2,250 paid out improperly, which they failed to find out, after searching about one year, and were discharged and another committee asked for by a resolution, with power to send for persons and papers. This resolution created such a flutter in the ring that the chairman of the board, Major C. W. McClammy, the mouth organ of the ring, left his seat and proceeded around like a four-year-old at a May court. He started himself until his pants appeared shorter than usual and the team about his mouth reminded one of a peach orchard. During his raving he declared that his right hand should lose its cunning and his tongue should cleave to the roof of his mouth or be ceased to defend that board of county commissioners. Of course the motion was lost, for being a standing candidate for

congress, he is a powerful man. You remember he came very near getting the nomination at Warsaw, being held back as the "dark horse" until the 70th ballot. He was put upon the track by rather a poor groom, one Thos. J. Armstrong, but he led off beautifully and came out third best, as there were only three in the race. When the vote was announced he had 32, nearly two-thirds of the Pender county vote, which very much encouraged his weakly groom, as the two-thirds rule had been adopted. After being sponged off, his breeches pulled down a little below the tops of his boots, and some little jockeying among his friends, he was started again and came out with 194 votes, demonstrating that like other marsh ponies he is only good for a single dash. Charley is very grateful, however, for being thus exhibited, and with his back upon the people he stands by the Burgaw ring. As late as the first Monday in September, under the influence of the contraband benzine occasionally found at Burgaw, he made quite an exhibition of himself while denouncing as a "bastard" the resolutions adopted by the honest people of Union township, saying a good many foolish things in his language, and on being cited to the records to correct his injurious errors his only reply was, "damn the record." This caused much applauding in the ring, which is now run by one William Thomas Ennett, a chronic office-hunter, who ran for a seat in the convention of 1865 and as he was then just from the war and in his native Democratic county of Onslow, and running against an unpopular civilian, he got 61 votes in the county which induced him to come over to New Hanover (now Pender,) where his abuse of the negro and yankee, made him very popular with his bourgeois friends, who run him for the legislature as long as he could poll within 500 votes of their little strength. We are now told he never pays an honest debt, which makes him very popular with his gang. William Town's right hand man is one Alfred H. Paddison an ex-sheriff of Pender, who was found speculating in county claims while sheriff, and laid on the shelf by the people. He furnishes the brick for the court house and is also one of a building committee appointed by the county commissioners, which gives him pay for inspecting his own worthless brick and makes him very much glad. He also promises to defend the county commissioners as long as Charley, or any other man. John D. Brown having grown recently fat off of Pender and her poor people, whom he thinks has not the right to hold a public meeting without his personal consent, and a lot of smaller fry are to-day trembling in their boots, while this investigation is going on. Most of our people believe there is from \$8,000 to \$10,000 of county funds unaccounted for, and regardless of party the honest tax payers are anxious to know the facts. Dr. E. Porter may want an office, he would not be a Democrat if he did not want something. One thing we do know, he owns more property and pays more taxes than any other man in the county, and more than that, all the Burgaw ring combined. We also know that last winter while Dan Shaw and his ring was trying to get a bill passed to extort \$12,000 from our people, several letters were read in both houses of the legislature from Dr. Porter opposing the bill. In our next we will tell you about the squandering of the special tax money in violation of the constitution. How our venerable clerk of the Superior Court abuses his official powers in the interest of the ring. How old confederate soldiers are mobbed by bourgeois officials, when they vote the Republican ticket, and how the courts under the influence of this ring encourage this mob law, and will tell you a good one on "Charley" the mouth organ of the ring. A REPUBLICAN.

P. S. We learn the Union township resolutions were ratified by a majority of the townships in the county, but no body has resigned, they love office too well. The Post is in great favor up here now.

FOR THE POST.

For the benefit of the readers of the Post and others interested in the Sunday School work of the state, I give the following facts and figures presented at the late Baptist State Sunday School Convention held at Oxford, N. C.

39 counties represented, 7 county conventions, 1 union, 249 schools, 17,780 scholars, 1,298 teachers, 5,178 Bible readers. Increase during the year, 555 scholars, 5,631 scholars, 523 teachers.

President, M. O. Ramon, Franklinton; Vice-President, J. S. Lea, Raleigh; Recording Secretary, H. F. Chestnam, Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, J. T. Reynolds, Enfield; Treasurer, J. H. Young, Raleigh.

Committee on printing and distribution of minutes, N. F. Roberts, J. H. Young, Raleigh; H. F. Chestnam, Henderson.

Any one wishing information concerning minutes will profit by conferring with the above named committee. Hereafter schools of county conventions and unions will be admitted on payment of one dollar per school, of which fifty per centum will be applied to the proposed orphan asylum, and independent schools will be admitted upon payment of three cents per capita of scholars, of which one per

cent is to be applied to the asylum. Officers of schools, unions, county conventions and institutes are requested to report to the state corresponding secretary, at any time during the school year, certainly before the meeting of the Sunday school convention at the First Baptist church in the city of Wilmington, on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in September, 1884, all facts pertaining to finances, Bible reading and statistics.

J. S. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary Baptist State Sunday School Convention.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

September 20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 37 cents per gallon, with sales later of 150 casks at 36 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—Market steady at \$1 1/4 for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market opened dull, with sales reported of 175 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

September 21.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1 1/4 for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet and steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market opened dull, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

September 22.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market dull at \$1 1/4 for Strained, and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at \$1 20 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market opened firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

September 24.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 36 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of 100 casks at quotations, closing firm.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1 1/4 for Strained, and firm at \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at \$1 20 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet and steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

September 25.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 36 1/2 cents per gallon bid, with sales reported of 100 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market steady at \$1 1/4 for Strained and \$1 20 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet and steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 250 bales, on a basis of 10 cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

September 26.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 36 1/2 cts per gallon bid, with sales reported of 100 casks at quotations.

ROBIN.—The market dull at \$1 1/4 for Strained, and \$1 20 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Later we hear of the sale of a lot of 200 bbls Soft at \$2 00 per bbl.

COTTON.—Market dull, with sales of 30 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 8 13-16 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 9 1/2 | " | " |
| Low Middling | 10 | " | " |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | " | " |
| Good Middling | 11 | " | " |

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